

THE WEATHER:

Today cloudy and much colder; tomorrow fair and warmer. Highest temperature yesterday 78; lowest, 63. Detailed report on page 5.

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TWO CENTS

RUSS HOPE LIES IN RED DEFEAT.

HUGHES CLAIMS Tolls Gompers America Cannot Encourage Soviet Trade.

LETTER ANALYZES COMMUNIST RULE

Says Payments in Gold Would Make People More Unhappy.

In the overthrow of the Soviet government lies the only hope for the rehabilitation of Russia and the resumption of trade with the United States, is the opinion of Secretary of State Hughes, expressed in a letter to Samuel Gompers and made public here last night by the American Federation of Labor.

Analyzing in detail the economic and political conditions now prevailing in Russia in response to Mr. Gompers' request that the truth be told about that country, Secretary Hughes' letter is regarded in official circles here as an even stronger document than his recent note on Russian trade.

Condemns Communism.

In many respects it goes considerably further in expressing the Administration's attitude than did his former document and for the first time officially condemns the communistic form of government now prevailing in Russia.

"This is a step further than was ever taken by the preceding Administration and is viewed here as particularly significant in consideration of the fact that the previous note of Secretary Hughes on March 25 conspicuously avoided voicing any objection to the form of the Soviet government.

The new pronouncement follows a description by the Secretary of State of the industrial paralysis now prevailing in Russia.

Russia New Vacuum.

"The devastation of industry in Russia has been so complete," he states, "the poverty of the country is such that the people are hungry, and the demand for commodities is so great that at present Russia represents a gigantic vacuum and no evidence exists that the unfortunate situation above described is likely to be alleviated so long as the present political and economic system continues."

As Secretary Hughes had previously announced in his note of March 25 that resumption of trade with Russia was contingent upon sound commercial relations, President Gompers' letter, to which reply has just been made by the Secretary of State, was concerned with an inquiry as to the possibility of such guarantees being given.

Text of Letter.

"There is so much propaganda being circulated in the United States claiming that the demand for manufactured goods in Russia is so great," President Gompers wrote, "that the overwhelming power of the Russian Soviet government is such that it is almost impossible to determine the actual capacity of the Russian market to absorb goods of foreign manufacturers."

Secretary Hughes replied to President Gompers, "and I take pleasure in replying in detail to them."

"I recognize the interest of the American people in the questions of Russia," Secretary Hughes replied to President Gompers, "and I take pleasure in replying in detail to them."

Further in his letter, however, Secretary Hughes minimizes the importance which has been placed upon the question of Russian trade resumption. Pointing out that even before the war this country's trade with Russia, including both imports and exports, constituted only 13.10 per cent of the total trade of the United States, he says:

"In view of the fact that the purchasing power of Russia is now greatly diminished, as compared with prewar years, it is evident that at present, even under the most favorable circumstances, the trade of Russia could have but a minor influence on the industrial and agricultural prosperity of the United States. Under conditions actually prevailing in Russia, that trade is of even less importance."

Like Rest of Europe.

"In so many respects the condition of Russia is analogous to that of other European countries," Secretary Hughes continues, "after his prediction previously quoted, that no change can be expected while the present political and economic situation exists."

"The war has left the people with diminished productive man-power and largely increased number of the disabled, the sick and the aged. In one important respect, however, Russia's condition does not correspond to that of other belligerent states in the world war."

These conditions, taking such action as is likely to re-establish confidence, the attitude and action of the present authorities of Russia have tended to undermine its political and economic relations with other countries.

Credit Impossible.

"The Russian people are unable to obtain credit which might otherwise be based upon the vast potential wealth of Russia and are compelled to immediately necessary for consumption, raw material and permanent productive equipment. The effect of this condition is that Russia is unable to obtain urgently needed

U. S. Dollars May Decide Crown Fight

"Queen" Title Will Probably Be Settled by Biggest Bankroll.

(Special Cable Dispatch.)

PARIS, April 17.—With the "quantity" of dollars likely to be the deciding factor, two American princesses are running neck and neck in a race for a throne in Europe. The winner of the race will be the first American "queen."

Contestants for royal honors are the Princess Christopher of Greece, formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds, and the Princess Viora, the former Helen Kelly, former wife of Frank J. Gould.

The crown they seek is that of Albania. One faction is headed by the Prince of Wied; another by Prince Christopher, and a third by Prince Viora. All of them have direct pretensions to the throne. The odds at present favor Prince Christopher.

In order to raise funds to combat the Leeds millions, Princess Viora will sail for America on April 22. The princess expects to conduct a whirlwind campaign among her million-dollar friends, urging her own claims as America's first queen.

As against those of the "old crown," she will point out that her husband, Prince Viora, is a native of Albania and directly descended from the former dynasty, and therefore legally and morally entitled to the crown.

It is estimated the cost of the successful campaign will run into millions.

KAISER FOLLOWS BODY OF HIS WIFE TO DUTCH BORDER

Bursts Into Sobs as Train Leaves; Curious Crowd Foiled by Trick.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United News.)

DOORN, April 17.—Broken, dejected and tearful, ex-Kaiser Wilhelm left his exile at Doorn for a short time this evening, accompanying the body of his wife, the late ex-Kaiserin, as far as Maarn, a little border station, in the special imperial train that carried a large mourning party of relatives and friends. From Maarn the ex-Kaiser returned to Doorn by motor, accompanied by the ex-Crown Prince and many others of their personal followers.

Hundreds of curious people crowded about the main entrance of the Kaiser's high-walled retreat, waiting to catch a glimpse of the cortege. They were frustrated, however, by the strategy of the ex-Kaiser in directing that the large caisson, mounted in silver, be taken out through a disused castle wall, to pay their last respects to the deceased ex-Empress and console the former monarch.

The Crown Prince came unaccompanied, wearing deepest mourning, Prince and Princess Adelbert, the Duke of Brunswick and his wife, the Duchess, who was Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the ex-Kaiser, Prince Oscar, Prince Heinrich, Prince George, and several other personal friends of the Hohenzollerns accompanied the body to the border.

Ex-Kaiser is Shielded.

Unusual precautions were taken by the Netherlands government to protect the ex-Kaiser and his family from the scrutiny of the crowd and to shield the cortege from the attentions of correspondents and motion picture news photographers.

When the ex-Kaiser stood conversing with members of his family prior to boarding the train, he appeared bent and listless, and suddenly burst into sobs with tears coursing down his face.

The Crown Prince is expected to remain at Doorn with his father for a few days, which may mean a reconciliation between them.

WILL MAKE FIRST 'OUTSIDE' SPEECH

President Will Talk In New York on Pan-America.

President Harding leaves Washington tomorrow for New York, where he will make his first "out-of-town" speech since entering the White House. The event also will embrace his first official pronouncement on Pan-American relations.

At the unveiling of the statue of Simon Bolivar, South American liberator.

Anxious to be present personally at what is expected to prove an address of exceptional interest to them, most of the South American diplomats will be present at the ceremony.

The President will make the trip on a special train, accompanied only by the official party.

BRITISH MINERS BOUND TO FIGHT SINGLE HANDED

Prospect of Labor Peace Still Remote Despite Alliance Break.

CRITICAL CONDITION FACED BY COUNTRY

Suffering of People Acute Because of Great Coal Shortage.

(Special Cable to Washington Herald and United News.)

LONDON, April 17.—While the paralyzing effect of a general strike has been averted, England's industrial losses are steadily mounting, unemployment is increasing, and the nation still faces a critical situation.

Prospects of a settlement of the coal strike are remote. Indications are that the miners are determined to carry on single-handed. The public, for the moment, is given to rejoicing and thanksgiving for deliverance from the general strike, but the government has let up in no way its efforts in event of more serious developments in the coal situation. It is generally felt that the industrial problem has not been solved, but merely postponed.

Recruits Still Sought.

Recruits are still being enlisted, and last night announcement was made of the establishment of a coal ration of a half-hundred-weight weekly for an indefinite period. The railways are curtailing coal consumption an additional 10 per cent, making a total reduction of 35 per cent in the amount used by the transportation lines.

Meantime suffering and desolation is widespread in the mining districts. Applications for relief have increased 1,000 per cent in South Wales. Back-country towns are entirely without coal. The weather in that region has been extremely severe for the past four days. There have been blizzards of snow and all of the hardships of winter have been endured.

Strike Funds Gone.

The union strike funds are depleted and thousands of miners are facing the choice of starvation for themselves and their families or a return to the pits.

Additional collieries are being abandoned daily because of flooding, and others are becoming entirely waterlogged.

In Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire the mine owners are offering work to the men and expect a partial resumption within the next few days. The Welsh and Scottish miners, on the other hand, are extremely determined and bitter against the triple alliance, and their charge is guilty of "black treason" in deserting them.

To Import Coal.

The government is preparing to import coal from Canada for the use of the navy. Ample supplies, it is claimed, can be obtained from Nova Scotia. Meantime the mine owners continue to advance peace offers.

"Our offer to forego profits holds good," Lord Gainsford declares. "We are willing to resume work on conference, but we have no new proposals."

Parliament, elated at the initial success which marked its intervention, is considering the introduction of additional legislation looking toward minimizing the danger of general strikes in the future. Coupled with the Parliamentary election there is some feeling against Premier Lloyd George for alleged usurpation of power. This was expressed in a statement by Lord Ashmead, one of the leading industrial authorities of the country.

Rape Ministry.

"It is to be regretted that a settlement of the coal controversy could not have been hastened, coming as it does during one of the worst trade depression the country has experienced," said Lord Ashmead. "But the owners and miners were without guidance or opportunity for conciliation and settlement. It is unfortunate that the struggle, despite their declarations of impartiality, as if they were a party to the dispute."

Parliament stepped in because it felt it had been ignored in controversy on matters affecting the entire nation. It found the country on the brink of civil war. The facts are the public was at first ignored, and Parliamentary procedure was not followed when a great national crisis was imminent."

Turk Drive Nears Rail Head of Ishmid

LONDON, April 17.—According to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Constantinople, the forces of the Turkish Nationalists are within three kilometers of Ishmid.

The Turks and Greeks, in response to a plea from the American Aid Society, have agreed to refrain from bombarding Ishmid.

Four Down in Car Plunge.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 17.—Mrs. Maud Brown, her 10-year-old daughter, 6-year-old son, and her niece, Grace Milstead, 17, were drowned early today when an automobile, in which they were riding with Robert Brown, the woman's husband, and J. L. Jones, plunged into Five Mile Creek, near Birmingham.

Life of 'The Kid,' Star In Movies, Hangs by Thread

Jackie Coogan Fights Illness Like Brave Little Soldier.

NEW YORK, April 17.—"The Kid"—Jackie Coogan, recently Charlie Chaplin's co-star—is sick in a hotel, taking heavy medicine every hour like a brave little soldier. He keeps telling his dad, John Coogan, that he's going to get better in a few days and break in the new ball and bat that Babe Ruth gave him. The ball and bat lie on the bed beside Jackie, but The Kid is so weak and feverish he can just barely reach out one hand and finger the seams on the big new ball with Babe's name written on it in ink.

Jackie Coogan is dangerously ill with acute bronchitis, which may develop into pneumonia and the crisis is expected tomorrow. He's a very sick little boy. His mother, out in Los Angeles, is keeping in touch by telegraph. He caught cold directing an orchestra, wearing his little clown's suit of overalls—the costume he wore in character when setting "The Kid."

"He got him a spoonful of soup Sunday," said The Kid, "but not as good as pie!"

Just as though some great statesman was ill, reporters are congregated in the hotel lobby, nurses are passing in and out of the suite and doctors issue formal statements from the sick room of Jackie, who never did anything but smile his baby smile.

"Jackie's condition is improved," said the statement of Dr. Jesse Heiman, issued this evening. "Unless complications develop, he will recover. The crisis has passed. He is a game little fighter and obeys his nurses like a man."

PARIS HAS THREAT OF POLICE STRIKE WITH MAY 1 NEAR

Gendarmes' Union Asks Increased Wages and Shorter Hours.

(Special Cable to Washington Herald and United News.)

PARIS, April 17.—With labor's noisy and often turbulent May 1 only two weeks away, the French authorities are threatened with a strike of the very police on whom they count to keep May Day orderly.

A situation much like that which Vice President Coolidge faced when he was governor of Massachusetts may develop here, according to present indications. But whereas the Boston strike was largely over the question of the right to organize, the Paris strike—if it comes—will be mainly over the question of hours and pay.

The gendarmes, or "flics," as he is derisively called by the underworld, gets only 640 francs a month as a beginner—about \$45.

From this is deducted 6 per cent for his old age pension. Even if he serves twenty-five years, the most he can get is 70 francs a month if he remains in the ranks. That is about \$55, at present rates of exchange.

Furthermore, the "flic" or agent, has to pay for his own uniform, shoes, etc. This costs about 90 francs, of which 50 is taken care of by the police authorities for the first uniform.

One of the demands which the police union will advance is that there be a flat allowance of \$25 francs a year for equipment. The question of hours will also enter into the demands of the police. Before the war the gendarmes were worked in six-hour shifts. Now they work in eight-hour shifts.

Paris Savants Claim Sleeping Sickness Cure

PARIS, April 17.—Complete cures of lethargic encephalitis (sleeping sickness) by injections of a new serum are reported by professors of the Pasteur Institute.

After three years of research two savants announce two definite conclusions:

1. Encephalitis is caused by a filtrant virus invading nervous centers, penetrating to the organism through the nasal passages.

2. Cleanliness of the nasal channel is largely responsible for the apparent immunity enjoyed by some persons exposed to the germ.

France Tells Wrangle's Hungry Hordes 'Move On'

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United News.)

PARIS, April 17.—Official France is making desperate efforts to convince Gen. Wrangle's half-starved hordes who are found here today, according to Charles Thurmond, a New York art collector commissioned by the Belgian government to hunt for the picture.

R. L. Bollen, an apprentice tool dresser, who served with the A. E. F. military police, was exhibiting the picture, which Thurmond says is the most valuable canvas in the world, in a small hall. He bought it at Naure, Germany, with two others, he said.

The picture was painted and traveled with Gen. Wrangle, tried to sell it here it was passed by, unheeded for many months.

Learning of Thurmond's relative, he said, Thurmond the collector, he said, Thurmond after a minute's examination, pronounced the canvas the missing Rubens and gave its date as 1615.

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FALL CHARGES BRITISH DECEIT TO CORNER OIL

Secretary Says England Double-Crosses U. S. In Mexico.

GAINS UPPER HAND IN WORLD SUPPLY

Cabinet Member for Colombian Pact to Aid Americans There.

That Great Britain is double-crossing the United States in the dispute with the Mexican government over Mexican oil holdings is the charge made in a letter to Senator Lodge, under date of March 2 last.

The Secretary asserts that there is a crisis in oil development, affecting not only national prosperity but national safety, which Great Britain is meeting by getting into the oil business, and which it behooves the United States to meet to the extent at least of promoting and protecting American oil development abroad.

In Mexico the British government, says Fall, is protesting against the Carranza confiscatory decrees, while the Mexican government, controlled by the British government, is yielding to the decrees, to the disadvantage of the American companies.

Britain and France Protested.

"The British government and the French government have each repeatedly protested to the Mexican government, from time to time, along exactly similar lines to the protests made by this government, concerning the confiscatory decrees of the Mexican government, under the constitution of 1917, proclaimed by Carranza, and being followed by Obregon," says the Fall letter.

"These protests yet stand as the official last word of 'Great Britain and France,' and exactly similar protests yet stand as our last word to that country."

"The Mexican Eagle Company ('Aguila') has been a member of the American association of oil companies for many years, co-operated with this association in making protests against confiscatory decrees in Mexico, both from the British government and the American government."

Agulla Company Submits.

"Recently within the last three months the Agulla company finally notified the American association that it proposed to pursue its own lines and make its own terms with the Mexican government, accepting Carranza's government's demands, with reference to oil drilling permits, etc."

"This came as a shock out of a clear sky, and I am informed that the British association, made by the Agulla company, the Mexican Eagle Company, has not, in fact, obtained titles under this confiscatory decree, upon properties belonging to British but yet has countermanded instructions to its agents in Mexico to obtain such titles from time to time."

"Nevertheless, the British protest still stands, and Great Britain is protesting to the United States officially, in identical official protests against the constitution of 1917, and decrees under it."

British Agulla Oil Company.

"The British 'Agulla' Oil Company, owned as a matter of fact by Great Britain herself, is, however, yielding to such a situation and obtaining advantage of American companies who are faithfully abiding by the advice and instructions of the American government in the matter."

"British oil interests are giving every assurance to Obregon, Mexican officials of their support and friendly co-operation, seeking advantage against or over American companies, while the British government, in this case, is obviously standing by the United States government in its action."

"I bring these matters to your attention, and I am furnishing you with the diagram referred to for the purpose of showing the situation and as patriotic Americans deal with it."

Britain's Great Holdings.

The British government, says the Secretary, has acquired control of oil fields in the British Empire, Dutch, Shell and other foreign oil companies, the total value of the British national oil investment being double the capitalization of all American oil companies operating at home and abroad. He cites the extensive British national holdings in Oklahoma and California.

"The American oil developer and producer in the United States, in Mexico, in Mesopotamia, in Africa, in South America and elsewhere, working by himself, with practically no protection from his government and abused and vilified by American authorities in high places, must come in competition with the great British nation, realizing its duty to itself and encouraging and supporting its citizens with national funds wherever they may be able to obtain a footing through private manipulation or national influence in every country of the world," continued Mr. Fall.

"Great Britain, as usual, has a policy of upbuilding and assisting its citizens in upbuilding the nation, while the American has no protection, and many of its prominent men are engaged, as usual, in State, every effort of the individual citizen of this country in his individual development and objecting to any protection as an American citizen."

In all this, Secretary Fall finds a reason for ratification of the \$25,000,000 Colombian treaty, for the British government-owned Royal

RIGHT DEMANDED TO PICTURE TRUTH

PARIS, April 17.—Paris artists are threatening to form a trade union to "protect their inalienable right to paint truthful portraits."

The decision of the artists was said to have been taken following the biggest artistic row of years which was kicked up over Van Dongen's portrait of Anatole France in the spring salon, which critics universally assailed as being a "haggard libel."

As a sort of coincidence, Cécile Sorel, the international beauty who is being caricatured by the artists for defamation of beauty, last night visited the humorist's salon where her portrait hangs. She smashed the glass and endeavored to obliterate the picture.

But artists that he will sue the beauty for 100,000 francs.

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Dreyfus Case Parallel Seen In Murder of Maj. Cronkhite

Investigations Demanded Tend to Cast Suspicion of Anti-Jewish Prejudice in Army Behind Rosenbluth's Prosecution.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Evidence that the investigation which is being put under way in the case of Capt. Robert Rosenbluth will develop into an American repetition of the famous Dreyfus case showed plainly today in three separate directions.

In each case there were indications that efforts would be made to show that anti-Jewish prejudice is responsible for the attacks upon Rosenbluth.

The insistence of United States Senator William M. Calder that a full investigation shall be made, and the demand of Dr. Katharine B. Davis, formerly Rosenbluth's chief, for justice, all combined to throw strong suspicion upon a character of the Rosenbluth prosecution.

Another Dreyfus Case?

"Is it another Dreyfus case?" asked many persons in public life.

It was in the summer of 1918 when Cronkhite was killed. The death was called suicide until the return of Gen. Cronkhite, father of the major, from France. Then the body was exhumed and examined, and the charge of murder made.

Many detectives worked on the case. When they completed their investigation they were found arrested. He confessed the killing, pleaded guilty to "involuntary manslaughter—an army offense that carries three years in prison—and accused the military system of having investigated and directed the crime. When taken to Tacoma, Wash., he amplified his confession.

Rosenbluth Charges "System."

Rosenbluth was directed in his charge today that the prosecution against him came from "the system."

"Potter," he repeated, "is either a crazy liar or the willing tool of a system of military espionage, of the so-called 'round robin' and its contingent suicide. I would not know Potter if I saw him. His charge that I plotted to kill the major is ridiculous."

Senator Calder insists that he has no interest in the case other than to demand and get a fair investigation for Rosenbluth.

CHICAGO, April 17.—An oversight on the part of Federal legislators may interfere with the hearings of the United States Railroad Labor Board on wage disputes, which were to have started tomorrow.

The appointments of three members of the board to succeed those whose one-year terms expired last week have not been confirmed by the Senate. Until this formality has been satisfied, the new members are not qualified to sit in at the sessions.

The section of the transportation act under which the railroad labor board was created made no provision for hold-over service of any member whose term expires; nor did it stipulate that the remaining members might act with full power. The board, therefore, has been nearly 100 railroads and their employees—therefore fear deliberations of the arbitration body as at present constituted may not be legal.

Cases to Be Consolidated.

When the board takes up the wage dispute, it will consolidate the cases of all roads seeking to make reductions. All of the railways involved contemplate a cut in the pay of unskilled workers, and some of them ask blanket reductions for all employees. Each side, the executives and the employees, will be allowed eight hours to present its case.

Between 300 and 400 general chairmen of the American Federation of Labor Railroad Department, met here today to perfect an organization for conferences that are to follow with railroad officials on new working rules.

At the same time, heads of the big brotherhoods met to plan their defense to the pleas the carriers are to begin tomorrow morning before the railroad labor board for reduction of wages.

N. Y. Central First.

While twenty-six railroads are asking the board for permission to reduce wages, the board will probably begin with the New York Central first, and it is said, established a precedent in this case to be followed largely in the rest of the applications.

B. L. Jewell, president of the American Federation of Labor Railroad Department, said that as the board had ordered the unions and railroads to hold their conferences as soon as possible and to report the results by July 1, that the utmost speed was necessary.

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